

## JOHNSON RESIGNS.

Severs Connection With County Board. Other County Matters Disposed of.

Madison, Nov. 28, 1899, 1 p.m.—Board of county commissioners met pursuant to adjournment. H. W. Winter and John J. Hughes present.

The resignation of A. C. Johnson, county commissioner of the First district, dated November 10, 1899, with the county clerk's acceptance endorsed thereon, was read and ordered placed on file.

The minutes of a meeting of the appointing committee, consisting of the county clerk, county treasurer and county judge, showing that on the 14th day of November, Christ Schmitt of Green Garden precinct was duly appointed to the office of county commissioner in and for the First district in Madison county, Nebraska, were read and ordered placed on file.

The board having ascertained that Mr. Christ Schmitt has qualified by furnishing a good and sufficient bond and that said bond has been duly approved by the county judge, the said Christ Schmitt was recognized as the duly appointed and qualified county commissioner in and for the First district in Madison county, Nebraska, and was assigned the position of chairman of the board, vice A. C. Johnson resigned.

The minutes of last meeting were then read and on motion approved.

Upon production of a verified subscription list showing that the covenants of an agreement, recorded in this volume on page 209, have been duly observed and performed, the appropriation stipulated for the improvement of the public highway running due west of the city of Madison, was on motion allowed and the county clerk directed to draw a warrant in favor of Frank Horst, chairman, on the county road fund of 1898 for \$250.00, less \$18.00, due Madison county for the use of wheel scrapers, balance \$232.00.

On motion claims were allowed as follows:

Hansen & Reavis, repairs on county grader, \$20.50, less personal tax \$2.26, balance \$18.24.

J. B. Donovan, circulars for county superintendent, \$3.00.

L. W. Lyon, grading, \$19.00.

D. H. Persons grading, \$15.00.

L. M. Johnson, work on road, \$29.50.

O. Le Johnson, work on road, \$11.25.

John Simonson, work on road, \$4.00.

S. O. Simonson, work on road, \$14.00.

L. M. J. Vaage, work on road, \$14.00.

Richard Beltz, work on road, \$5.00.

B. K. Melan, work on road, \$4.50.

Bjorn Simonson, work on road, \$22.75; less personal tax \$3.32; balance \$19.43.

M. O. Wager, caring for election booths for four years, 1896 to 1899, \$6.00.

Philip Beck, caring for election booths, \$2.00.

On motion board adjourned for supper and met at 7 p. m.

On motion claims were allowed as follows:

Pierce county, one-half cost of tiling and other material used on county line road, \$15.85.

O. A. Sleeper, setting up election booths, \$2.00.

City water works, water rent for jail, \$7.50.

S. D. Dunn, caring for election booths, \$2.00.

John Wilson, caring for election booths in Madison, \$2.50, applied on personal tax.

Ern t Nathan, bridge work, \$76.00.

Sam Kent, work on culverts and bridges, \$33.00.

Geo. W. Losey, sheriff's and jailor's fees and boarding prisoners from April 1 to November 30, 1899, \$1,000.40.

M. L. Best, cleaning school house account of election, and coal furnished, \$2.50.

Edwards & Bradford Lumber Co., lumber, \$56.32.

Madison Chronicle, legal blanks, \$5.00.

J. F. Mathews, coal oil for jail, \$7.90; applied on personal tax.

Benj. F. Lang, superintendent institute for feeble minded youth, for support of Albert Wood, \$40.00.

Carl Wilde, county treasurer, commission paid tax collectors and stationery, \$141.94.

Carl Wilde, county treasurer, exchange on state funds, etc., \$52.75.

The road petition signed by Hopfinger, Dahneke and others, asking for the location of a public county road, commencing at the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 9, township 24, range 4, west, in Madison county, Nebraska, running thence north on section line one and one-fourth miles to intersect with the county line road running east and west between Madison and Pierce counties, was taken up and on motion the said petition was granted, the road established as prayed for and the county clerk directed to plat and record the same as provided by law.

On motion claims for damages and other costs accrued, were allowed as follows:

George Bohlsen, amount claimed for two acres of land, \$30.00; allowed at \$15.00.

A. E. Scofield for four acres of land, \$60.00; allowed at \$40.00.

M. L. Howard one acre, \$15.00; allowed at \$10.00.

W. C. Huycke, constable fees, serving notices on land owners, \$3.95.

S. H. Thatch, appraising and mileage, \$3.60.

John Crook, appraising and mileage, \$2.80.

S. W. Deuel, appraising and mileage, \$2.70.

Oral proposition of L. W. Lyon, stating that he proposes to run the county grader during the season of 1900, furnishing two good work teams and an expert driver, for \$8.00 per day while grading and \$6.00 per day while moving machine, counting ten hours to a day, was on motion accepted, and the county clerk directed to draw up a contract in accordance with said proposal.

On motion the board adjourned until tomorrow at 8 a. m.

Board met at 8 a. m., November 29, 1899.

On motion claims were allowed as follows:

C. W. Crum, county superintendent, salary for November, \$100.00.

John J. Hughes, commissioner's salary and mileage, \$110.15.

H. W. Winter, commissioner's salary and mileage, \$106.75.

Gust Kaul, janitor wages for November, \$30.00.

E. G. Heilman, freight, express, postage, etc., \$31.10.

Hinman Bros. Co., bolts and nails for bridges, \$7.70.

Sam Kent, work on county grader, \$6.25.

J. W. Stirk, work on county grader, \$3.50.

W. I. Stirk, work on county grader, \$6.25.

Geo. E. Stirk, work on grader, \$3.75.

The matter of the public road petitioned for by Robt. Craft, August Graul and others, commencing at the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 35, township 24, north, range 1, west, running thence east on section line one mile and 66 rods, to intersect with the public road running from Norfolk city to the city of Stanton, was taken up for action. There being no remonstrance or objection on file and it appearing to the satisfaction of the board that all legal steps have been performed, and the board being of the opinion that the public good requires that said road be opened, the said petition was on motion granted and the county clerk directed to plat and record the same as provided by statute.

Claims for damages were on motion allowed as reported by appraisers to-wit:

August Lenz, two and 132-160 acres of land, \$126.50.

D. Rees, two acres at \$65.00 and \$50.00, \$115.00.

Julius Wichert, one acre, \$50.00.

Wilcox & Durland, one-half acre, \$32.50.

Ferdinand Haase, one and 132-160 acres, \$81.50.

W. H. Lowe, special viewer, one day and mileage, \$2.60, applied on personal tax.

Arthur J. Koenigstein, deputy sheriff, serving notices and mileage, \$3.80.

J. S. McClary, appraiser, one day and mileage, \$2.60.

A. J. Johnson, appraiser, one day and mileage, \$2.60.

Norman Hills, appraiser, one day and mileage, \$2.60.

On motion Carl Wilde, county treasurer, was allowed orders for taxes as follows:

W. F. Reavis, for 1897 personal tax, \$2.26.

Bjorn Simonson, for 1898 personal tax, \$6.32.

John A. Wilson, for 1898 personal tax, \$2.50.

J. F. Mathews, for 1898 personal tax, \$7.90.

W. H. Lowe, for 1898 personal tax, \$2.60.

On motion county treasurer was directed to transfer from 1898 to 1899 general fund the sum of \$1,000.

On motion the clerk was requested to notify the Canton Bridge company to construct a pile bridge across the North Fork of the Elkhorn river near Norfolk Junction, on section line between sections 26 and 35, township 24, range 1, west.

On motion board adjourned to meet at 1 o'clock p. m. December 19, 1899.

E. G. HEILMAN, County Clerk.

Special Cheap Excursions to Hot Springs South Dakota.

On November 21 and December 5 and 19 excursion tickets will be sold over the F. E. & M. V. railroad at one fare, plus \$2.00, for the round trip, good to return within 30 days from date of sale.

H. C. MATRAU, Agent.

Fall and Winter Underwear.

We are showing the best line of underwear for ladies and children for the price that was ever on the market.

Our special ladies' vest in a fine gauge, fleeced lined, worth 75 cents—for 50 cents.

Pants and union suits—same quality. A fleeced lined 25 cent vest or pants—the best that's made for the money.

A part wool vest or pants at 75 cents. We carry the celebrated Star of Garter ribbed underwear, price \$1.00.

We are sole agents for the celebrated Dr. Jaeger's underwear.

Call and get a catalogue.

Ladies' black tights, 75 cents up.

Children's vest and pants, 25 cents—all sizes.

Part wool, 25 cents up—according to size.

Union suits, 75 cents up.

Part wool, 75 cents up.

Children's black tights, 38 cents and up.

MRS. J. BENSON, 216 South 16th St. Omaha, Neb.

## PERSONAL.

Ed Madsen went to Missouri Valley at noon today.

Fred Cole of Wayne was a city visitor yesterday.

Fred Richardson of Battle Creek was in town yesterday.

Judge Barnes came home from West Point last evening.

Mrs. Burt Mapes went to Omaha yesterday to visit friends.

A. H. Reupke, miller at Pierce, was a Norfolk visitor yesterday.

Miss Edith McClary is teaching in Miss Hammond's room today.

Ex-Sheriff Crockett of Knox county paid Norfolk a visit yesterday.

Miss Etta Braasch returned yesterday from a visit to friends at Wisner.

Dr. A. F. Conery and daughter of Neligh were city visitors yesterday.

Miss Lillie Burchmore has gone to Peru to enter the state normal school.

Mrs. M. E. Pender was in the city yesterday from Oakdale visiting friends.

Judge Powers went to Neligh last night to attend the term of district court.

J. H. Kingman left for Chicago this morning to be absent a few days on business.

H. C. Carr, an attendant at the hospital for insane, has gone to Hastings to visit friends.

Ed Braasch, cashier of the Tilden State bank, interviewed Norfolk friends yesterday.

O. A. Williams, court reporter, was in the city yesterday on his way from Pierce to Neligh.

Mrs. H. T. Holden went to Omaha yesterday to visit relatives and friends until after the holidays.

Alf Gerecke is again attending to his duties in Leonard's drug store after a sickness of several days.

Miss Josie Shoen, one of the attendants at the hospital for the insane, is visiting friends in Stanton for a few days.

W. H. Dexter made a round trip to Wayne yesterday, to inspect a steam laundry purchased by the son-in-law of Engineer Dan Murphy.

Father Barrett of Emerson and Father Czech of Humphrey visited Father Walsh yesterday. The latter was en route to Stuart, this state.

Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Rutenber departed on the morning train for Omaha. They were accompanied by Mrs. Rutenber's mother, Mrs. Ezra Durland.

R. C. Miles, the newly elected county treasurer, who will take the office the first of January, was calling upon Norfolk friends yesterday afternoon.

Rev. F. M. Sisson, presiding elder of the Norfolk district, has returned from Iowa, Dixon county, where on Sunday he dedicated a new M. E. church.

Mr. Ed Karrer, of the Norfolk hospital for the insane, left today noon for Hastings where he will visit friends employed in the asylum at that place.

E. B. Ovelman returned yesterday from Wood Lake, where he had been hunting. He brought home several ducks to show that he had been where they were.

J. B. Donovan and wife of Madison, accompanied by Mr. Donovan's cousin, Mrs. Dallas Quick of Schuyler, and Frank Horst and wife of Madison, formed a party in the city yesterday who inspected the sugar factory, hospital for insane and other points of interest.

R. D. Scott, editor of the Battle Creek Enterprise, was a city visitor yesterday.

Mr. Scott is in much better health than he was a short time ago and he has hopes that he will shortly be as good a man as he ever was, in which hope he is joined by his many friends throughout the county.

Henry Owens arrived home last evening from Wyoming. He was in the rear, end collision on the Union Pacific at Bushnell, Neb., a few nights ago, in which 14 persons were more or less injured, and he received a severe shaking up besides a very close call for his life. He has no desire to go through such an experience again.

Manager F. Wietzer of the sugar factory returned yesterday from Colorado, where he had been for about two weeks inspecting conditions for the putting in of a new sugar factory by the American Beet Sugar company. He will return to Colorado tomorrow, where he has work that will require his attention for several weeks yet. Mrs. Wietzer and daughter will go to Grand Island to visit her parents during his absence. The Norfolk factory will remain under the charge of W. S. Pardoner, manager of the China factory, until Mr. Wietzer finishes in Colorado.

There is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called Grain-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over 1/4 as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cents and 25 cents per package. Try it. Ask for Grain-O.

"Rob Peter to pay Paul." That is what they do who take stimulants for weak nerves. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives true nerve strength.

## OUR NEW ARTILLERY.

Changes In Its Equipment Made by Secretary Root.

## FOREIGN DEVICES INVESTIGATED.

British Rapid Fire Guns Bought Overnight and Sent to General Otis. Smokeless Powder Sent to Manila and New Projectiles Secured—Bullets Contained in Shrapnel Shells.

While the British and the Boers are fighting with modern field guns, firing high explosive shells, the American forces in the Philippines have been fighting for more than a year without a single piece of the new artillery and without a single pound of high explosive. Were the rebels of Luzon armed, as are the Boers, with rapid fire artillery from the continental gun factories, it would hardly be possible to put the insurrection down without terrible losses of life, says the New York Sun. Fortunately for General Otis, Aguinaldo's army is even worse off than our own, and the vigilance of the blockade of Philippine ports precludes the possibility of the rebels strengthening their artillery. On the other hand, the new secretary of war intends to provide General Otis with an adequate artillery, and he already has on the Pacific coast, bound for Manila, the first shipment of new field guns and high explosives.

When Secretary Root entered the war department, there were 17 batteries of artillery in the Philippines, but of these 17 all but five were fighting as infantry with small arms. Only five batteries had field artillery. Four of these five had the heavy old 3.2 inch slow firing guns, which, in the opinion of artillerymen, "are as inferior to the new rapid fire guns as are flint lock muskets to Krag-Jorgensen's." The remaining battery had Hotchkiss guns, given to the government by John Jacob Astor. General Otis himself, who, the artillery officers say, went to Manila believing that the infantry was little in need of a heavy support of artillery, cabled to Washington that the heavy old field guns were inadequate. The exact condition of the artillery in the Philippines was made the subject of a special report to the new secretary of war when he began his work. He assured army officers, who pointed out to him the weakness of the artillery equipment, that the president wanted to put down the insurrection speedily and that the artillery would be strengthened at once.

Within a month of the day he became secretary of war, Mr. Root came up from Washington with General Miles to witness some tests of new ordnance at Sandy Hook. A few days before this Lieutenant Buckley of the Third artillery, who had been ordered to the Philippines, was directed to go to Woolwich arsenal and from there to Paris and Amsterdam to investigate the use of mountain batteries in India and Africa. One of the guns tested at Sandy Hook was a new Vickers-Maxim mountain gun purchased in England by the board of ordnance and fortification. In the opinion of the ordnance experts at the proving ground this was just the gun needed in the Philippines, and Secretary Root accepted their verdict. Red tape was slashed. A cablegram was sent that night to Lieutenant Buckley, who had just arrived in England, telling him to buy a dozen of the mountain guns at once. Mr. Root saw the guns were needed, and the first thing to do was to buy them.

The two batteries of English mountain guns will soon be at Hongkong. American artillerymen who have seen this type of gun fired at Sandy Hook say that it is one of the most perfect pieces of ordnance ever mounted at the proving ground. The English, French, German and Russian armies have been equipped with this new rapid fire artillery for several years, while our own army has been struggling along with heavy, slow firing field guns. European armies have gone ahead while our own has been at a standstill in this respect. American artillerymen and gunmakers have pleaded for the artillery, asserting, what nobody denies, that the United States could lead in gunmaking if it had a fair chance to go ahead. But obstructions have been placed in the way of the development of American ordnance. Secretary Root, it is known in Washington, has quickly grasped the situation, and as he is in a position to deal with the question without prejudice artillerymen believe that the new head of the war department will speedily remove some of the chief obstructions to ordnance progress.

This English mountain gun is only one of the many types of the new artillery, but a comparison of it with the corresponding American gun will show how far the United States is behind. The other day it was announced in Washington that the ordnance bureau would ship to Manila twenty-two 12 pounder mountain guns. This is the 12 pounder Hotchkiss, a fine gun in its day, but now a back number. It is the best gun of its kind in our army, however. The imported mountain gun fires a 12 1/2 pound shell, but its bore is the same as that of the Hotchkiss—three inches. The Hotchkiss uses a 14 ounce charge of brown powder; the Vickers-Maxim, 16 ounces of smokeless powder. Consequently, while the muzzle velocity of the old gun is 870 foot seconds, the smokeless powder gun develops 1,700 foot seconds, nearly twice as great. A doubling of velocity means a tremendous increase in energy. The American gun at its best develops a muzzle energy of 63 foot tons, while the English gun's muzzle energy is 250.4 foot tons, nearly as great as that developed by the heavy field guns now in the Philippines. Rapidity of fire is one of the great

features of the new artillery. This is attained by the use of fixed ammunition, a quick acting breech mechanism and special devices for taking up the recoil. The Hotchkiss mountain gun uses fixed ammunition, but its breech is an old one, and it kicks back like an old blunderbuss. The Vickers-Maxim gun sent to the Philippines has all of the new devices for increasing the speed of fire, and it is possible to deliver with it 20 high explosive shells a minute. Ten shells a minute is its normal capacity on the field of battle. The old Hotchkiss does well to fire one aimed shell a minute, for it has to be brought back into battery and realigned after each firing.

General Otis, as has been said, has four batteries of the 3.2 inch guns, and nine more batteries are being shipped to him. Brigadier General Flagler, in his last report as chief of ordnance, said of this piece: "At the time the present 3.2 inch field gun was designed and introduced into service, some 15 years ago, it was thought to meet all essential requirements and was proved to be, in fact, fully equal to the best field gun extant at that period. Since that time, however, the introduction of smokeless powder and some improvements in the construction of the gun and its carriage have made it impracticable to increase the power and efficiency of this piece without sacrificing requisite mobility."

Ever since the European armies began discarding their old fieldpieces our ordnance bureau has been trying to make a modern gun out of the old 3.2 inch gun, but while our army is still using this antiquated gun all the great armies of Europe have the new artillery. The Vickers-Maxim 3 inch field gun develops a muzzle velocity of 2,700 foot seconds, a muzzle energy of 632 foot tons and fires from 10 to 20 high explosive shells a minute. The best gun we have in the Philippines, although of a slightly greater caliber, develops a velocity of only 1,685 foot seconds, a muzzle energy of only 265.7 foot tons and does well if it fires one shell a minute. A muzzle loader of 1861 compares better with our present army field gun than does the latter with the new artillery we got from England.

With the English guns now on the Pacific are shells of all kinds, including shrapnel and high explosive shells. There isn't a high explosive shell in the Philippines today. The shrapnel projectile, the same as the British are using in South Africa, will be a terror to the rebels in the Philippines. The shell is filled with nearly 300 lead balls. When the shell is fired, its fuse is so timed as to explode the shell just in front of the enemy. The bullets shoot forward, a leaden rain. A dozen of these shrapnel shells bursting over an enemy's position in a minute is something more than half civilized fighters can stand. One of the batteries sent to General Otis will burst a shell a second over the enemy.

## Fine Figure

Many women lose their girlish forms after they become mothers. This is due to neglect. The figure can be preserved beyond question if the expectant mother will constantly use

**Mother's Friend**

during the whole period of pregnancy. The earlier its use is begun, the more perfectly will the shape be preserved.

**Mother's Friend** not only softens and relaxes the muscles during the great strain before birth, but helps the skin to contract naturally afterward. It keeps unsightly wrinkles away, and the muscles underneath retain their pliability.

**Mother's Friend** is that famous external liniment which banishes morning sickness and nervousness during pregnancy; shortens labor and makes it nearly painless; builds up the patient's constitutional strength, so that she emerges from the ordeal without danger. The little one, too, shows the effects of **Mother's Friend** by its robustness and vigor.

Sold at drug stores for \$1 a bottle. Send for our finely illustrated book for expectant mothers.

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